



Development of the HPV 16 / 18 Cervical Cancer Vaccine

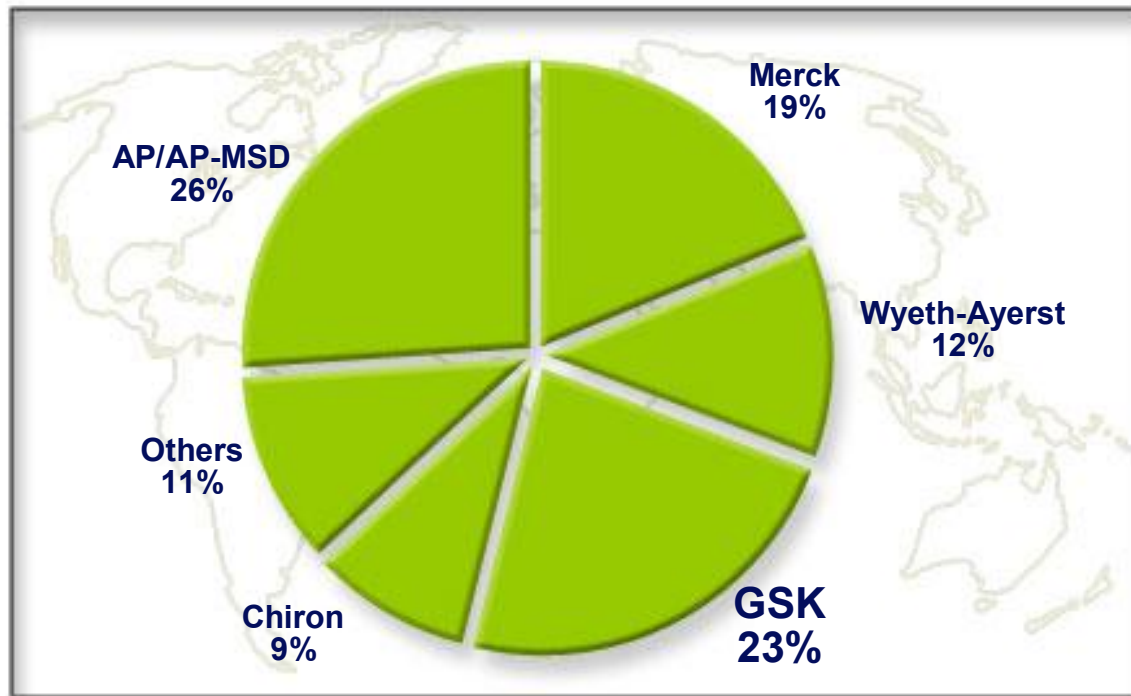
James P. Tursi, MD
Director – Medical Affairs – N.A.
Cervical Cancer Vaccines
August 3, 2006

Overview

- GSK Biologicals
- Search for a cervical cancer vaccine
- GSK HPV 16/18 candidate vaccine
 - Novel adjuvant system resulting in strong and sustained immune responses
 - Focus on cervical cancer prevention
- Clinical trial data
 - Efficacy data
 - Immunogenicity data
 - Broad oncogenic protection
- Current status of the GSK HPV 16/18 candidate vaccine

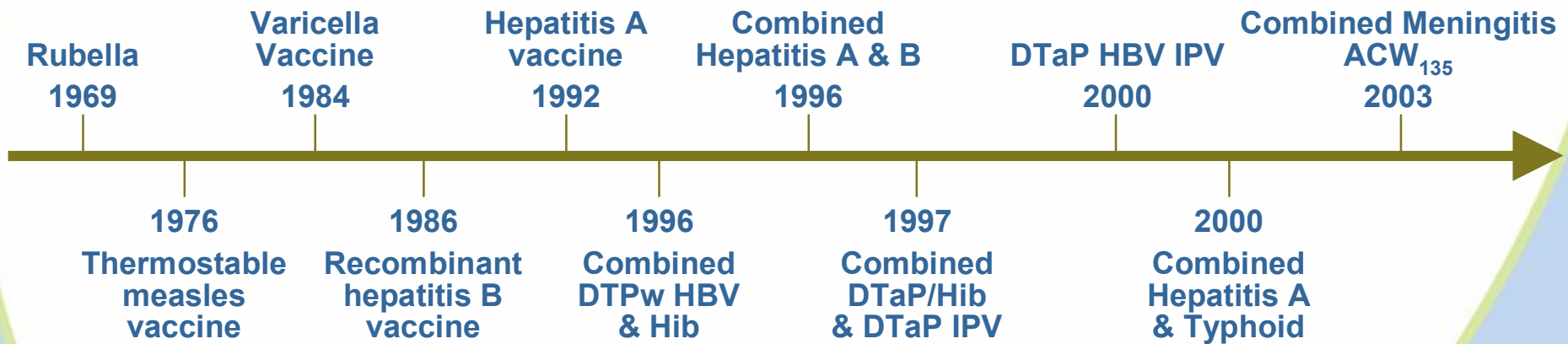
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals: One of the World's Leaders in Vaccines

Total market*: \$8 billion



Long History of Innovation

World's Firsts



Contributions to World's Health

- In 2004, nearly one and a half billion GSK vaccines distributed
 - Approximately 85% delivered to the developing world
 - Nearly three million doses each day
- Primary Supplier to International Health Organizations
 - UNICEF
 - WHO
 - PAHO
- GSK provides vaccines to developing world at affordable cost
 - Introduce new vaccines where most needed, not where most financially advantageous

Cervical Cancer – The Scope of the Problem

- Every two minutes a woman dies of cervical cancer worldwide
 - 10 women die every day in the U.S.
- All sexually active women are at risk of oncogenic HPV[†]
 - Includes women over age 25
- HPV-16 / 18 / 45 / 31 are responsible for ~80% of invasive cervical cancers worldwide[°]
- Adenocarcinoma of the cervix is increasing despite screening efforts^x
 - HPV 16 / 18 / 45 / 31 responsible for 98% of cervical adenocarcinoma

[†] Koutsky 1997 *Am J Med* 1997; 102(5A): 3-8

[°] Munoz N et al. *Int J Cancer* 2004; 111: 278–85.

^x Castellsagué J *Natl Cancer Inst* 2006;98:303 – 15

Search for a Cervical Cancer Vaccine

- Safe
- Immunogenic
 - Strong immune response against oncogenic HPV
 - Provide high protective levels of antibody
- Broad protection against cervical cancer
 - Protect women from oncogenic HPV
 - Protect against the most common types
- Provide long lasting duration of protection
 - Sustained immune response
 - Long term protection

GSK's HPV 16/18 Cervical Cancer Vaccine

- Novel GSK Adjuvant System
 - AS04 (AI + MPL®)
 - To enhance immune responses
- Vaccine composition
 - 20 µg HPV 16 L1 VLP
 - 20 µg HPV 18 L1 VLP
 - 50 µg MPL®
 - 500 µg Al(OH)₃
 - Administration schedule – 0, 1, 6 months
- Focus on cervical cancer prevention
 - Oncogenic HPV
 - Directed to women
 - Continuation of current cervical cancer screening methods

AS04

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AS04

What is an Adjuvant?

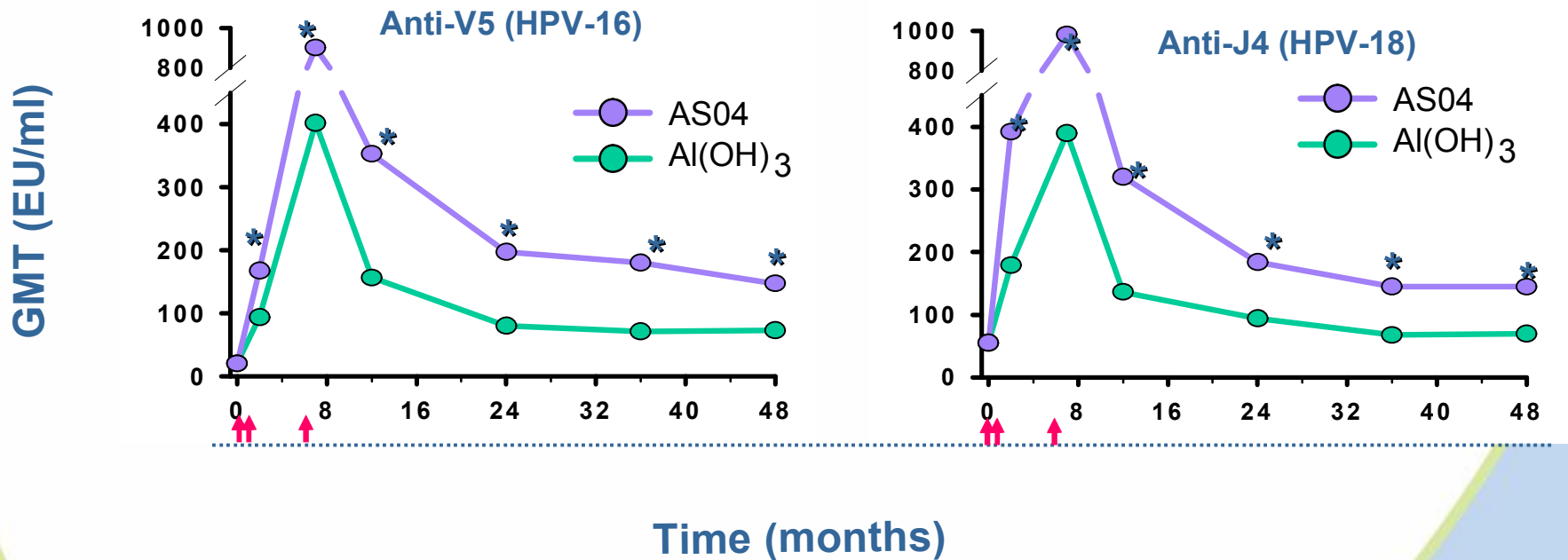
- From latin '*adjuvare*': to help
- An adjuvant can be an immunostimulant and/or a carrier
 - carrier: a compound that transports the antigen: ALOH3
 - immunostimulant: a compound that acts directly or indirectly on the immuno competent cells to increase the immune response to a given antigen : MPL®
- It is designed to increase the specific immune response intensity, quality and breadth

Novel Adjuvant: Why AS04 for HPV?

- Prevention of HPV infection requires presence of neutralizing antibodies at the site of potential infection (cervix)
- High serum antibody concentrations that then transudate to the site of the infection
- AS04 versus traditional aluminum*
 - Higher and more persistent humoral antibody response
 - Higher frequency of memory B cells

AS04 versus Aluminum

Neutralizing Antibody



*Enhanced and Sustained Immunogenicity
Over 4 Years*

* Statistically significant

Giannini SL et al. Vaccine 2006

Clinical Experience with AS04 Adjuvant

- AS04 used in several vaccines developed by GSK
 - Superiority of immune profile induced by AS04 vs alum formulations
 - 16,000 subjects received ~43,000 doses of AS04 in 40 completed and 4 ongoing studies
 - gD-AS04 (genital HSV vaccine)- Now in large-scale phase III trials including NIH collaboration)
 - FENDrix™- adjuvanted HBsAg for use in hemodialysis patients; recently approved in EU (2005)
 - Generally well tolerated

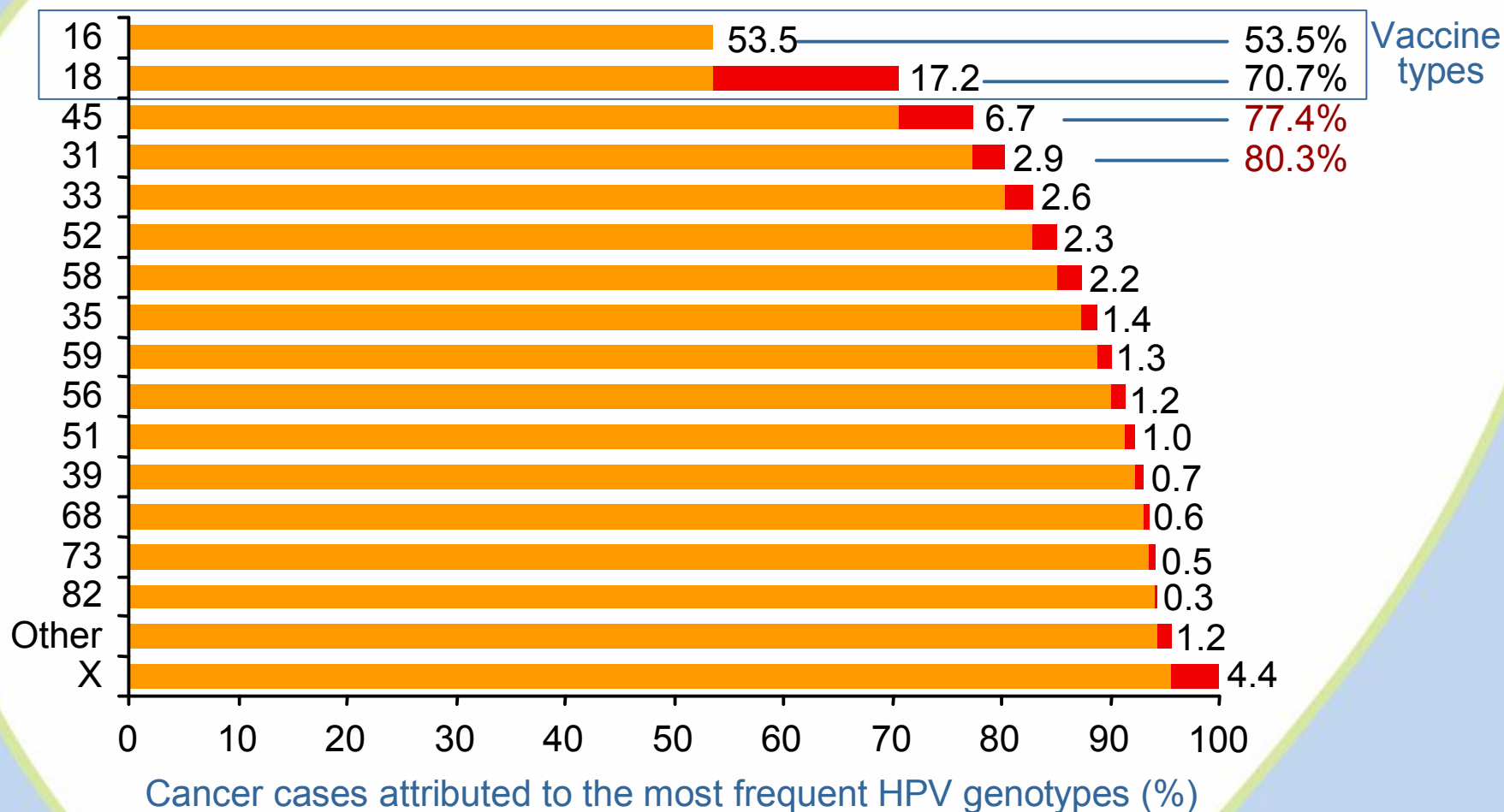
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AS04

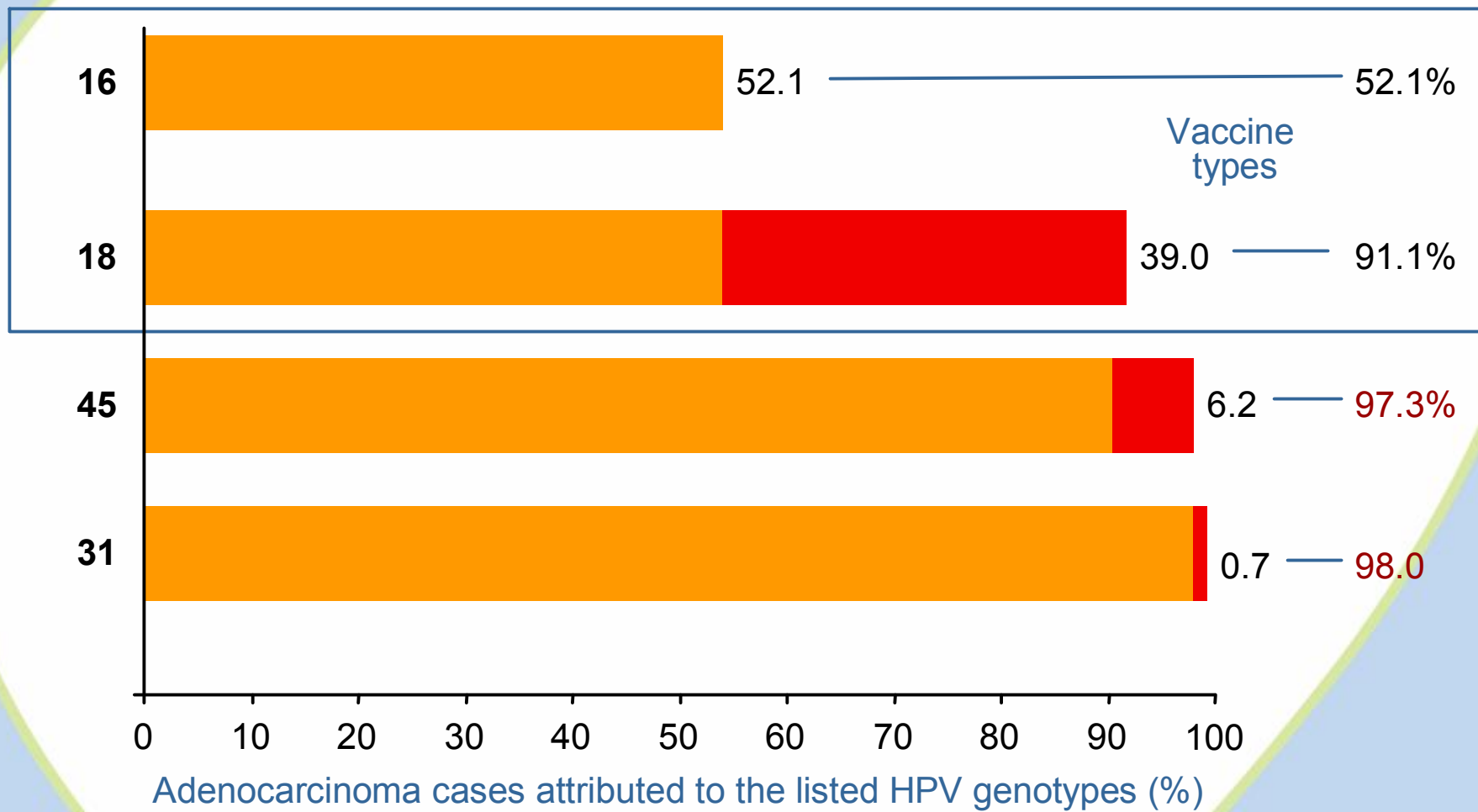
HPV Types in Cervical Cancer

HPV genotype



HPV Types in Cervical Adenocarcinoma

HPV genotype



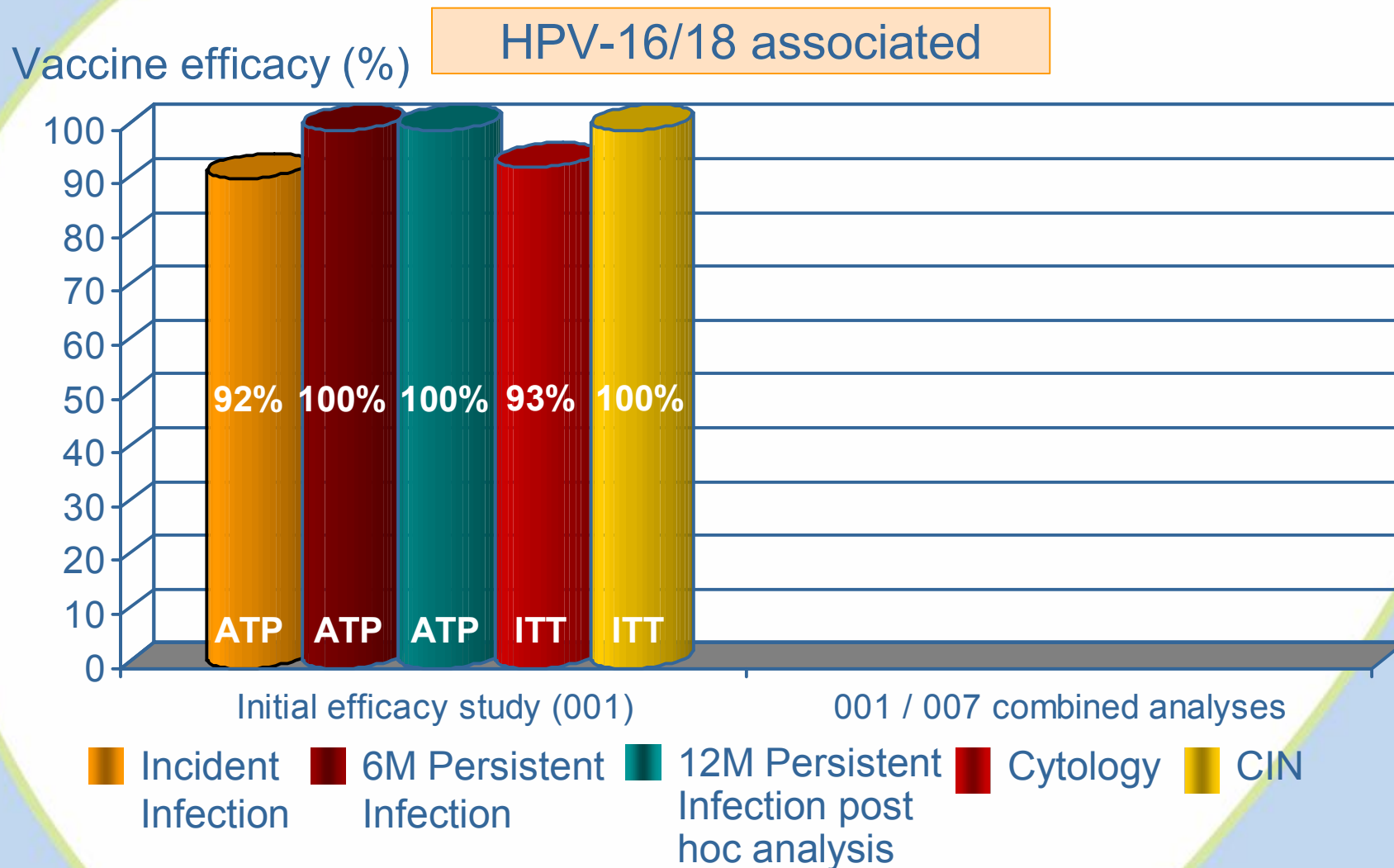
HPV – The Disease Burden in Women

- 90.3% of cancers attributable to oncogenic HPV occur solely in women
 - Cervix – 86.5%
 - Vulva / Vagina – 3.8%
- This does not include other sites of cancer attributable to oncogenic HPV
 - Anal
 - Oro-pharyngeal
 - Mouth



Clinical Trial Data

Study HPV 001



Study HPV 007

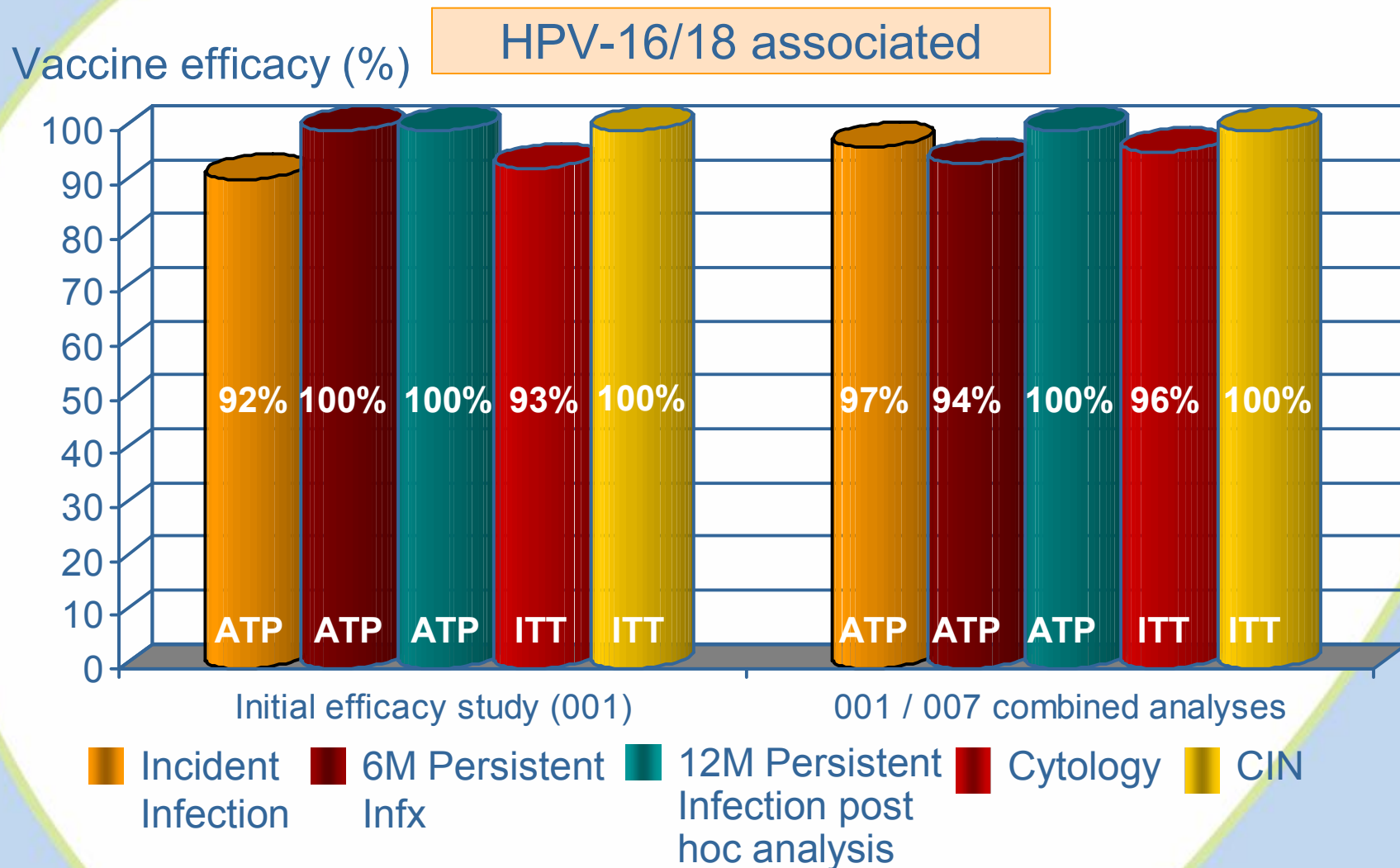


Figure based on Harper *et al.* Lancet. 2004; 364: 1757
Harper *et al.* Lancet. 2006; 367 : 124.

Sustained Seropositivity and High Antibody Levels up to 4.5 Years

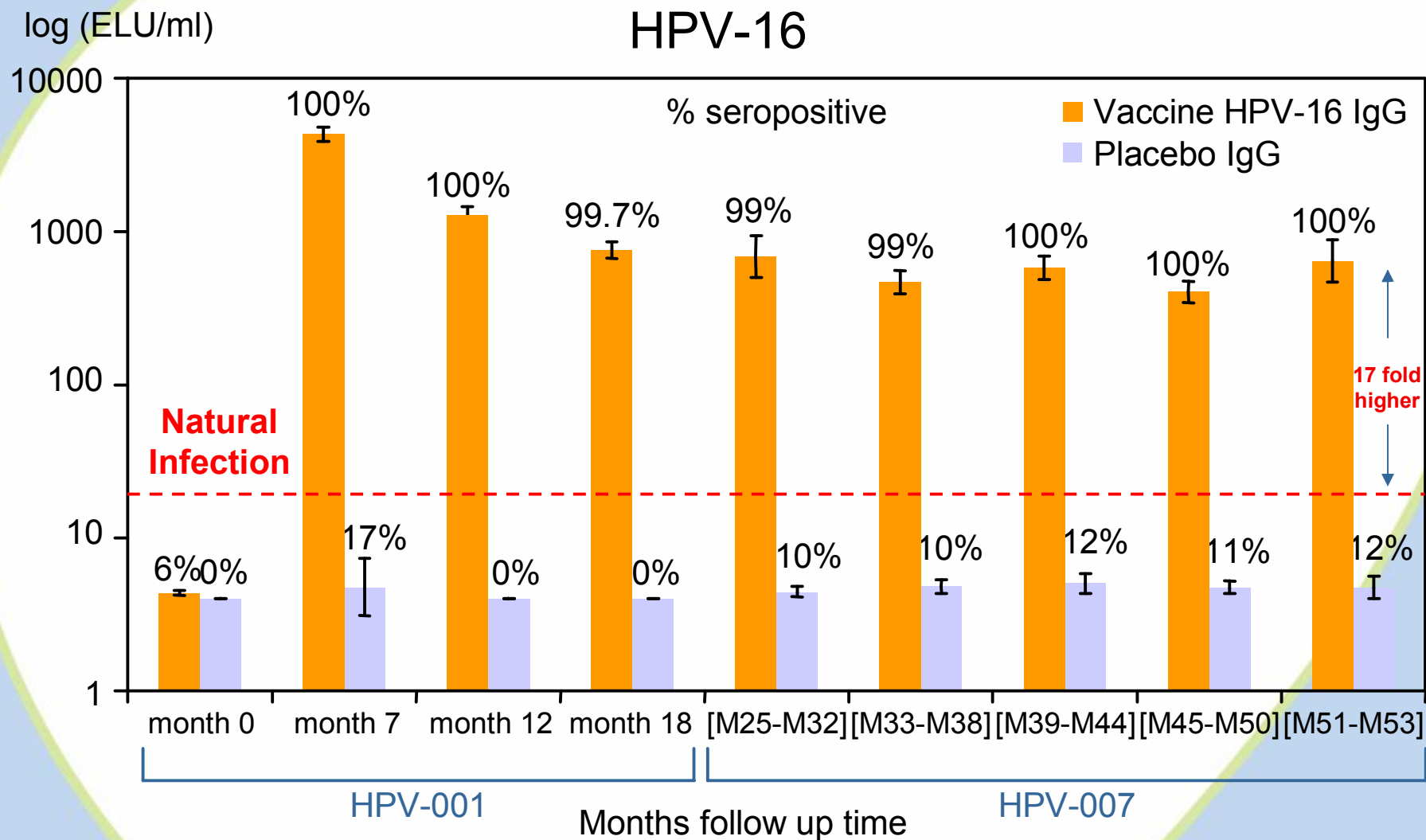
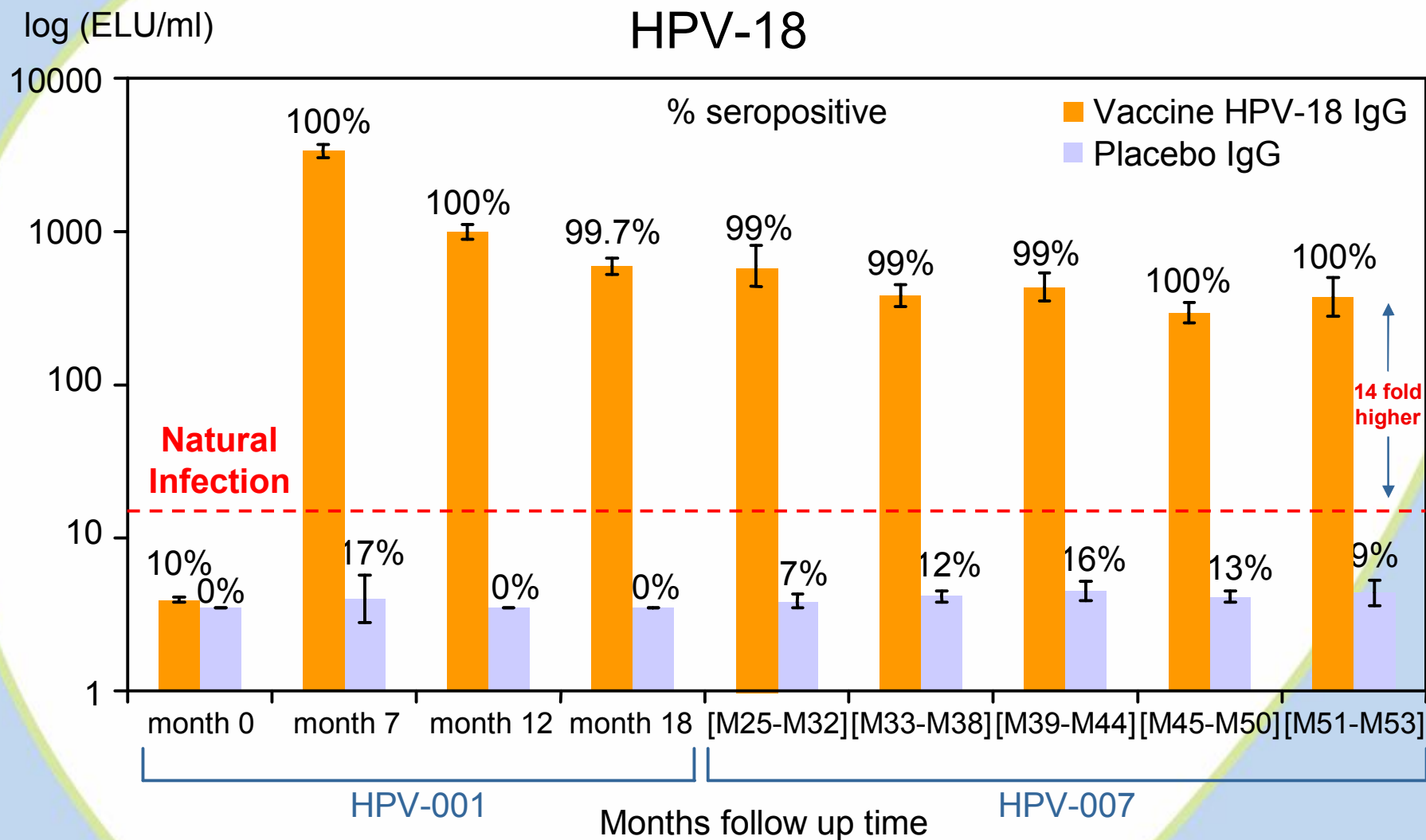


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Sustained Seropositivity and High Antibody Levels up to 4.5 Years



GSK studies 001 & 007 up to 4.5 years

First Evidence of Broader Protection

Independent of HPV DNA status

Endpoint	Vaccine		Placebo		Vaccine efficacy (%) (95% CI)	p-values	Estimated prevalence of HPV-16/18
	N	n	N	n			
≥ASCUS	505	90	497	138	39.8 (20.9-54.4)	<0.001	20-30% ¹
≥LSIL	505	41	497	70	44.6 (17.4-63.3)	0.003	25-30% ¹
CIN1+	481	12	470	24	51.5 (-0.9-77.9)	0.042	25-30% ¹
CIN2+	481	3	470	11	73.3 (-1.0-95.2)	0.033	50% ²

Harper *et al.* Lancet. 2006; 367 : 124. ITT analysis, Conditional Exact method

¹Clifford *et al.* Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2005; 14(5). ²Muñoz *et al.* N Engl J Med 348;6

GSK studies 001 & 007 up to 4.5 years

First evidence of cross protection types 45 & 31

Incident infection with most common oncogenic types beyond 16 & 18

HPV Type	Vaccine			Placebo			Vaccine Efficacy (%) (95% CI)
			Event rate (rate per 100) (95% CI)			Event rate (rate per 100) (95% CI)	
	N	n	Rate	N	n	Rate	
HPV-45	528	1	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	518	17	1.2 (0.7-1.9)	94.2 (63.3-99.9)
HPV-31	528	14	0.9 (0.5-1.6)	516	30	2.1 (1.4-3.0)	54.5 (11.5-77.7)
HPV-33	529	12	0.8 (0.4-1.4)	519	13	0.9 (0.5-1.5)	8.6 (-117.3-61.9)
HPV-52	524	40	2.8 (2.0-3.8)	515	48	3.5 (2.6-4.6)	18.6 (-26.5-47.8)
HPV-58	529	14	0.9 (0.5-1.6)	517	16	1.1 (0.6-1.8)	14.0 (-87.9-61.1)

Study not powered to evaluate cross protection against all individual types

GSK studies HPV-001 & 007

Major findings

- Duration of protection
 - Sustained efficacy against HPV 16 / 18 infections and associated lesions for up to 4.5 years
 - Longest **peer-reviewed** efficacy follow up for any commercial formulation
- Sustained immune response
 - Persistent antibody levels in virtually 100% of patients over 4.5 years
- Broad oncogenic protection
 - Efficacy beyond 16/18 (broader protection) largely due to cross protection against HPV types 31 and 45

GSK study HPV-007

Safety Profile during Extended Follow Up

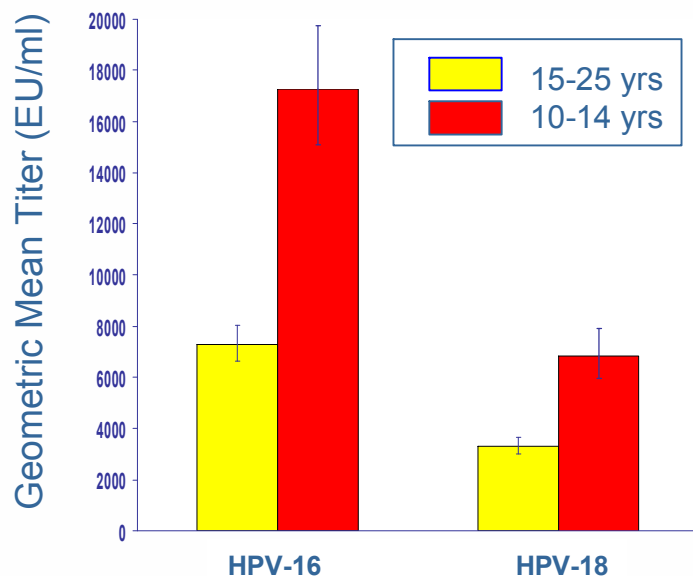
	Vaccine N (%)	Placebo N (%)
Adverse events		
Women with at least one adverse event reported	54 (15.4%)	81 (23.5%)
Adverse events reported	65	98
New Onset Chronic Disease (NOCD)*		
Women with at least one NOCD event reported	10 (2.9%)	18 (5.2%)
NOCD events reported	10	19
Serious adverse events		
Women with at least one SAE reported	16 (4.6%)	19 (5.5%)
SAEs reported	21	19

Age Bridging Trials

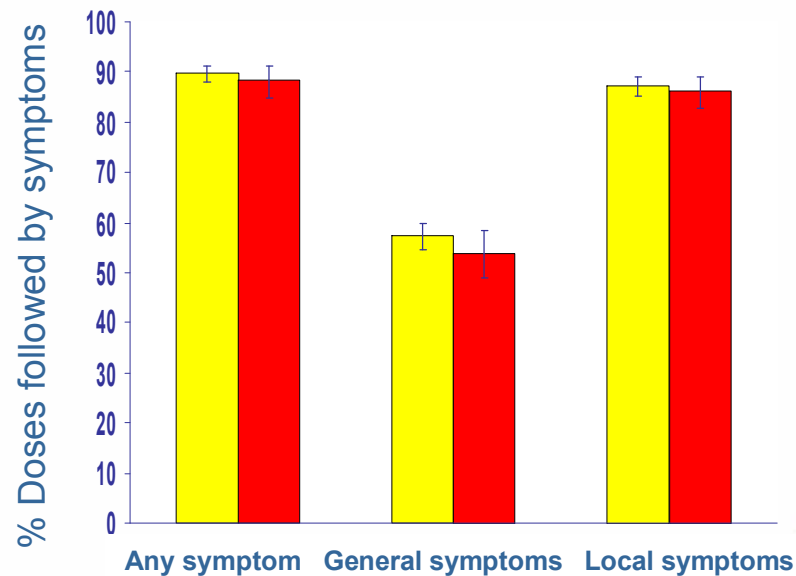
- Pre-teen/adolescent girls
 - HPV-012
Immunological bridge 10-14 yrs and 15-25 yrs
Safety/reactogenicity
- Women >25 years
 - HPV-014
Immunological bridge 15-25 yrs and 26-55 yrs
Safety

HPV-012 Results

HPV-16 and -18 ELISA GMTs
(Month 7)



Solicited symptoms within 7 days
(ATP cohort)



- 100% of initially seronegative subjects seroconverted to both HPV-16 and HPV-18 positive
- GMTs in 10-14 yr olds >2-fold higher than 15-25 yr olds

Age Bridging Trials

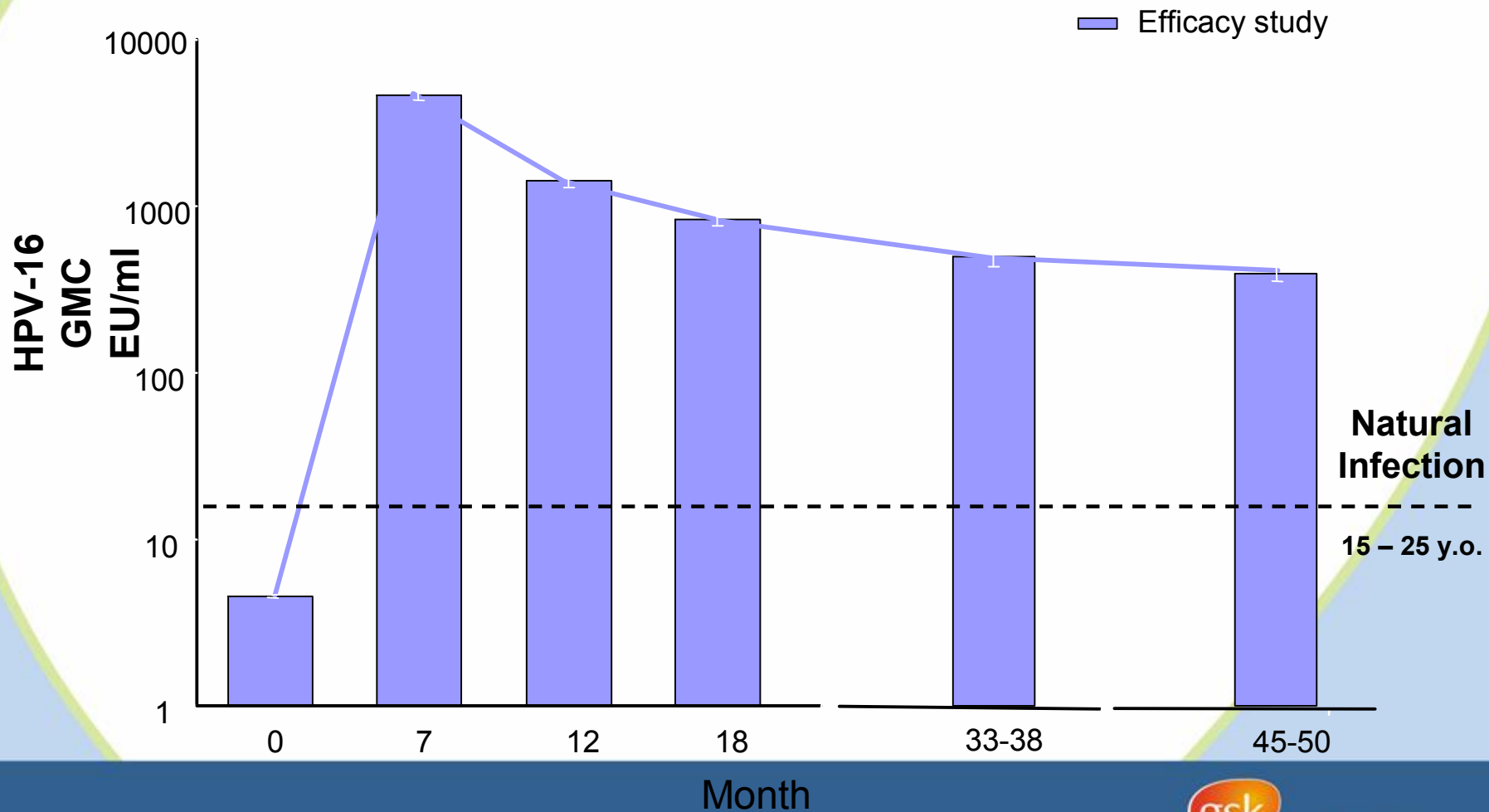
- Pre-teen/adolescent girls
 - HPV-012
Immunological bridge 10-14 yrs and 15-25 yrs
Safety/reactogenicity
- Women >25 years (HPV-014)
 - HPV-014
Immunological bridge 15-25 yrs and 26-55 yrs
Safety

HPV-014 - Results

- Month 7

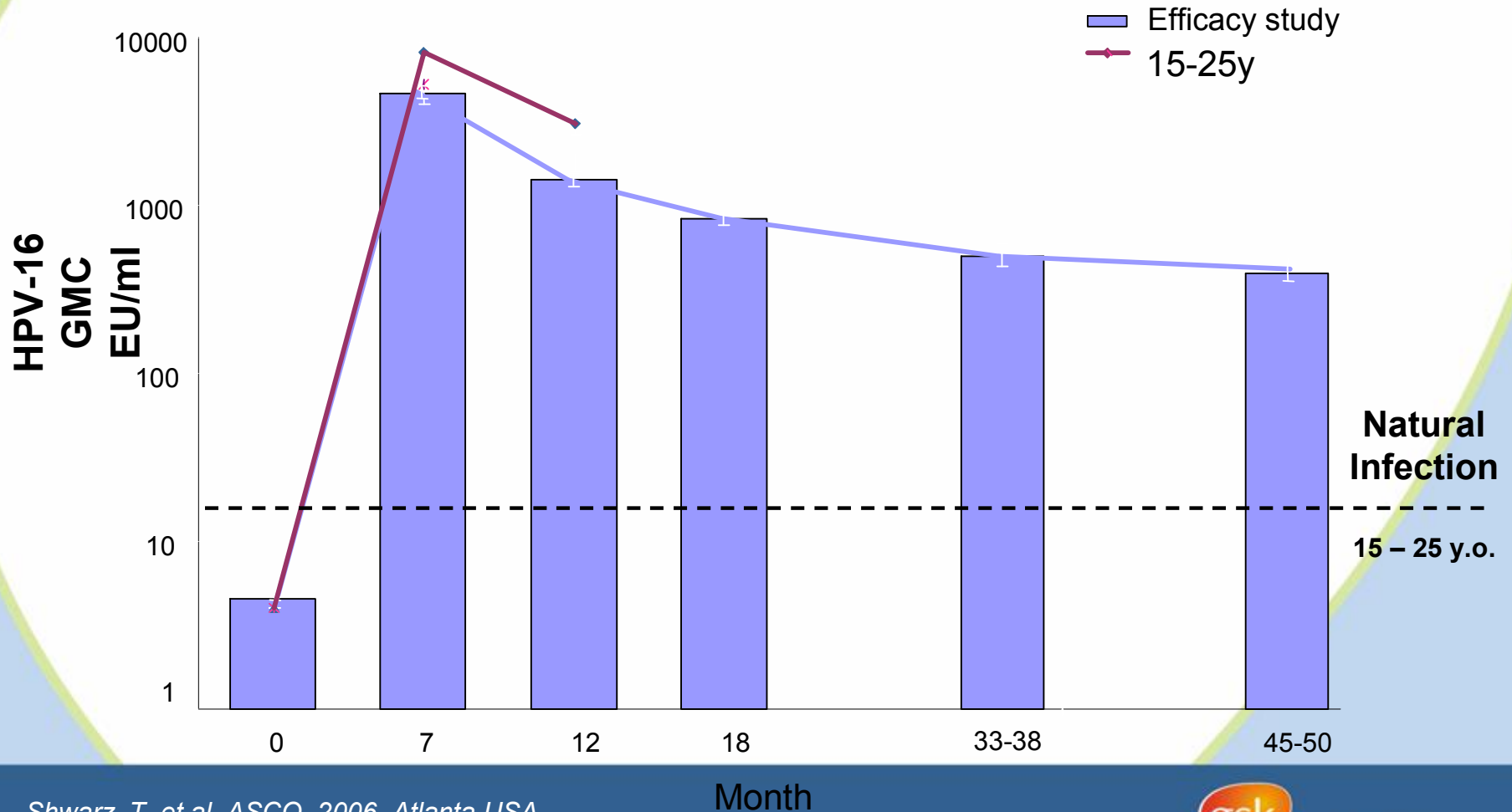
- 100% of subjects were seropositive to both HPV-16 and HPV-18 with high GMTs at month 7
- Age dependent decrease in GMTs but absolute values were high

HPV-16 Antibody Levels – Efficacy Study 001 / 007



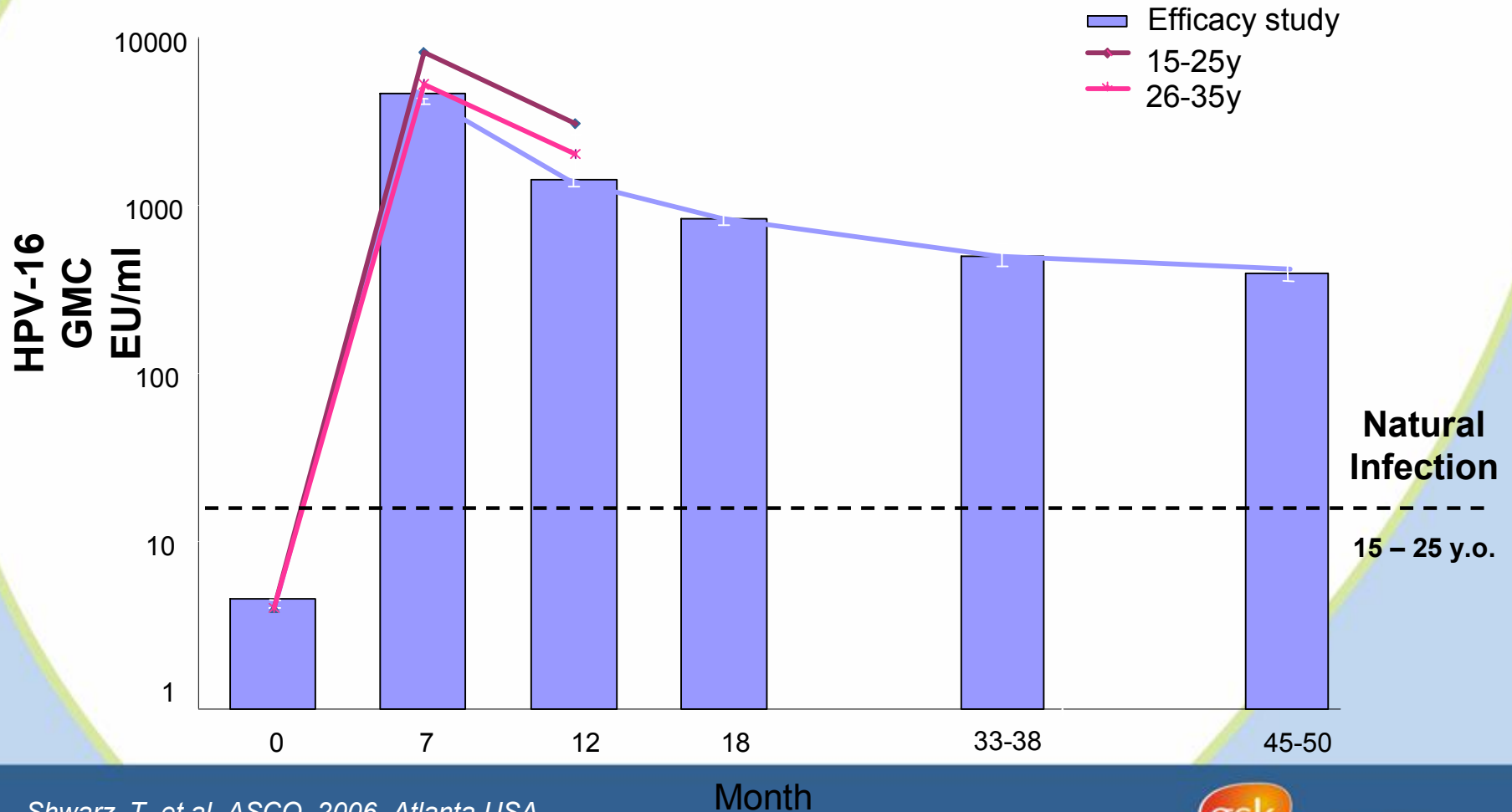
HPV 16 Antibody Levels by Age Group

Study 014



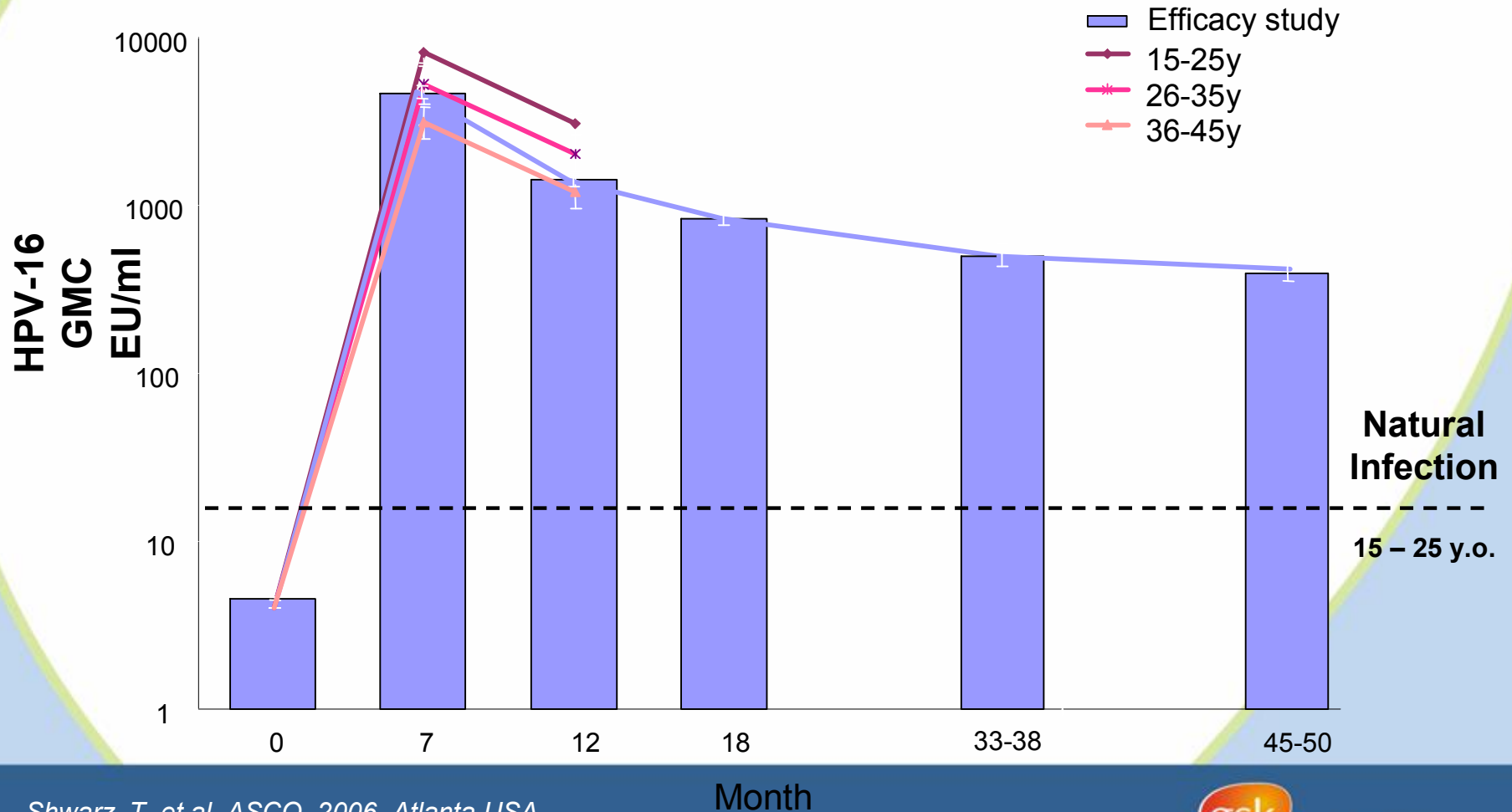
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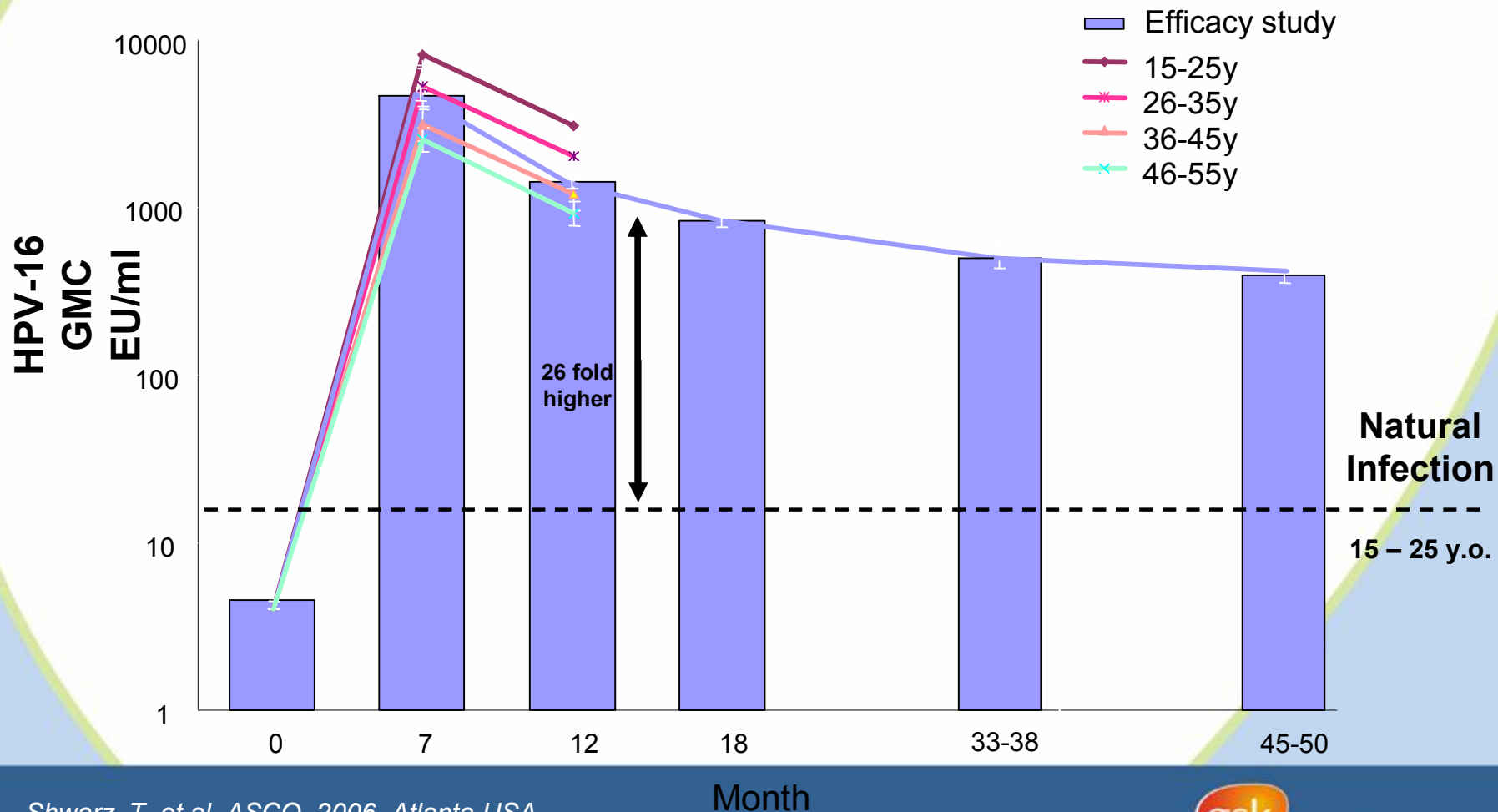
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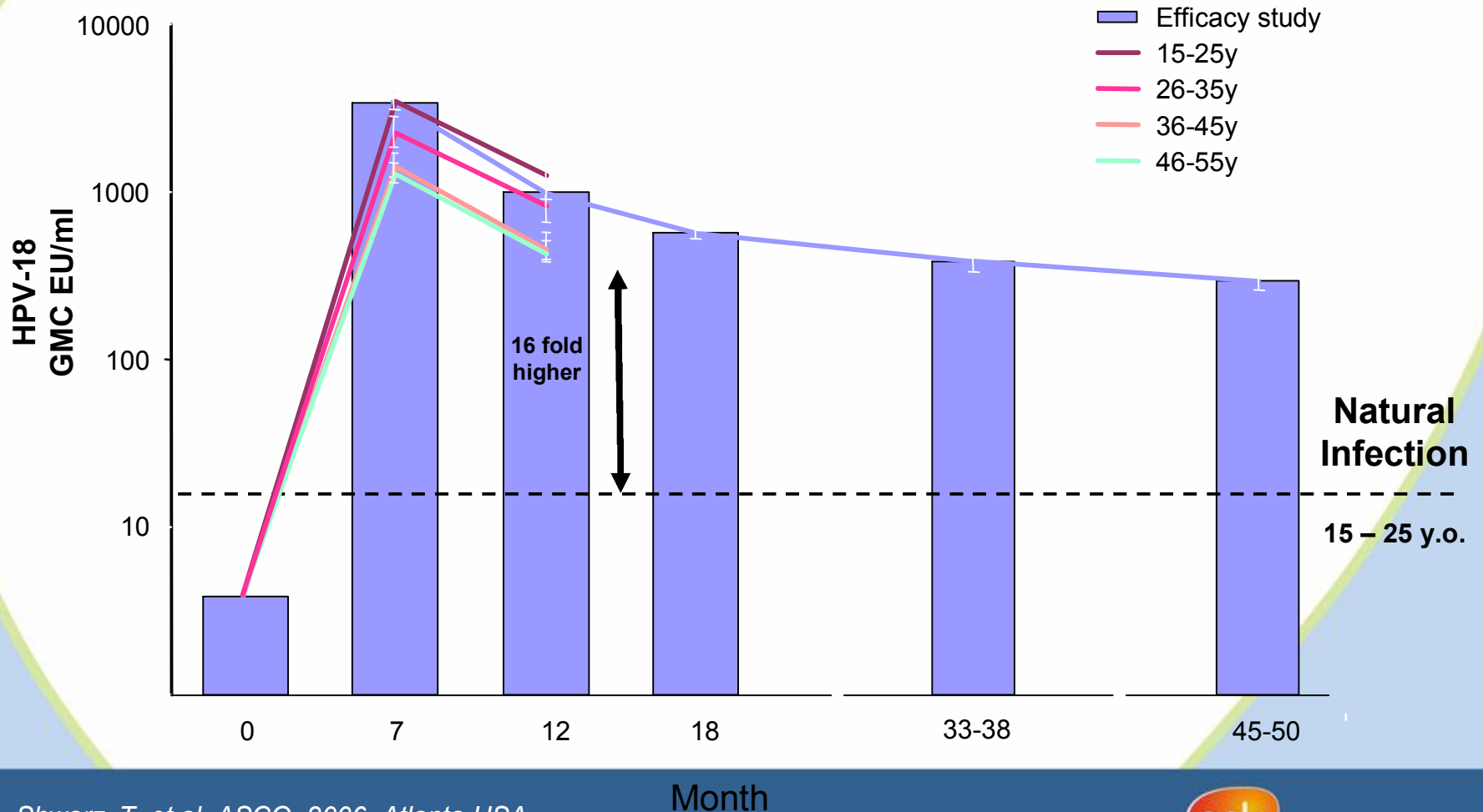
HPV 16 Antibody Levels by Age Group

Study 014



HPV 18 Antibody Levels by Age Group

Study 014

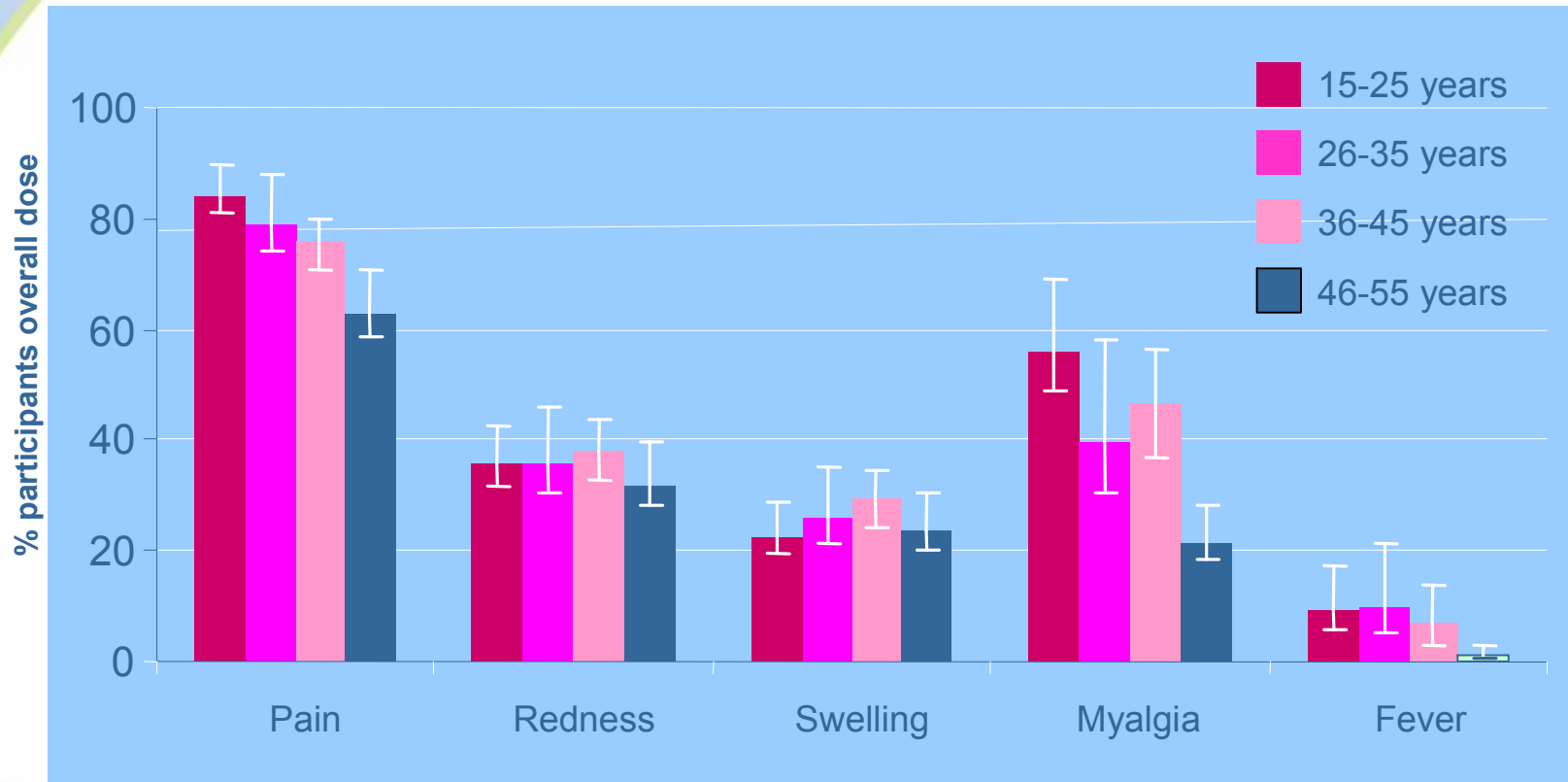


Study HPV 014 - Conclusions

In all age groups, the vaccine was:

- Generally well tolerated
- Highly immunogenic :
 - **Seroconversion** : 100% for both antigens as early as the 2nd dose of vaccine
 - **Antibody levels**
 - at least 16-26 times higher than those associated with natural HPV infection
 - \geq levels of antibodies associated with protection against HPV infection and its associated outcomes ¹

Safety profile in women 15-55 years of age



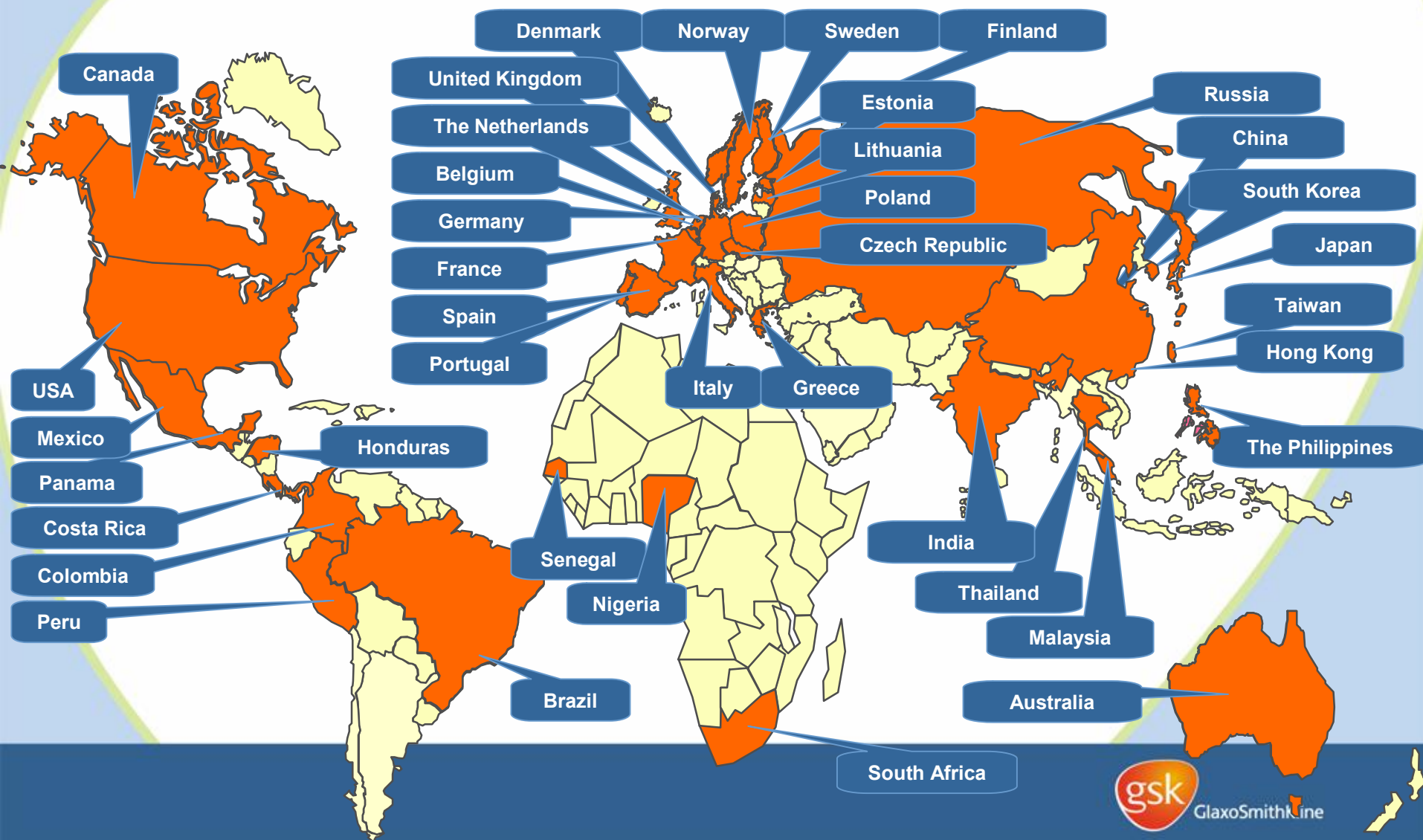
>95% study compliance

Phase III Efficacy Program

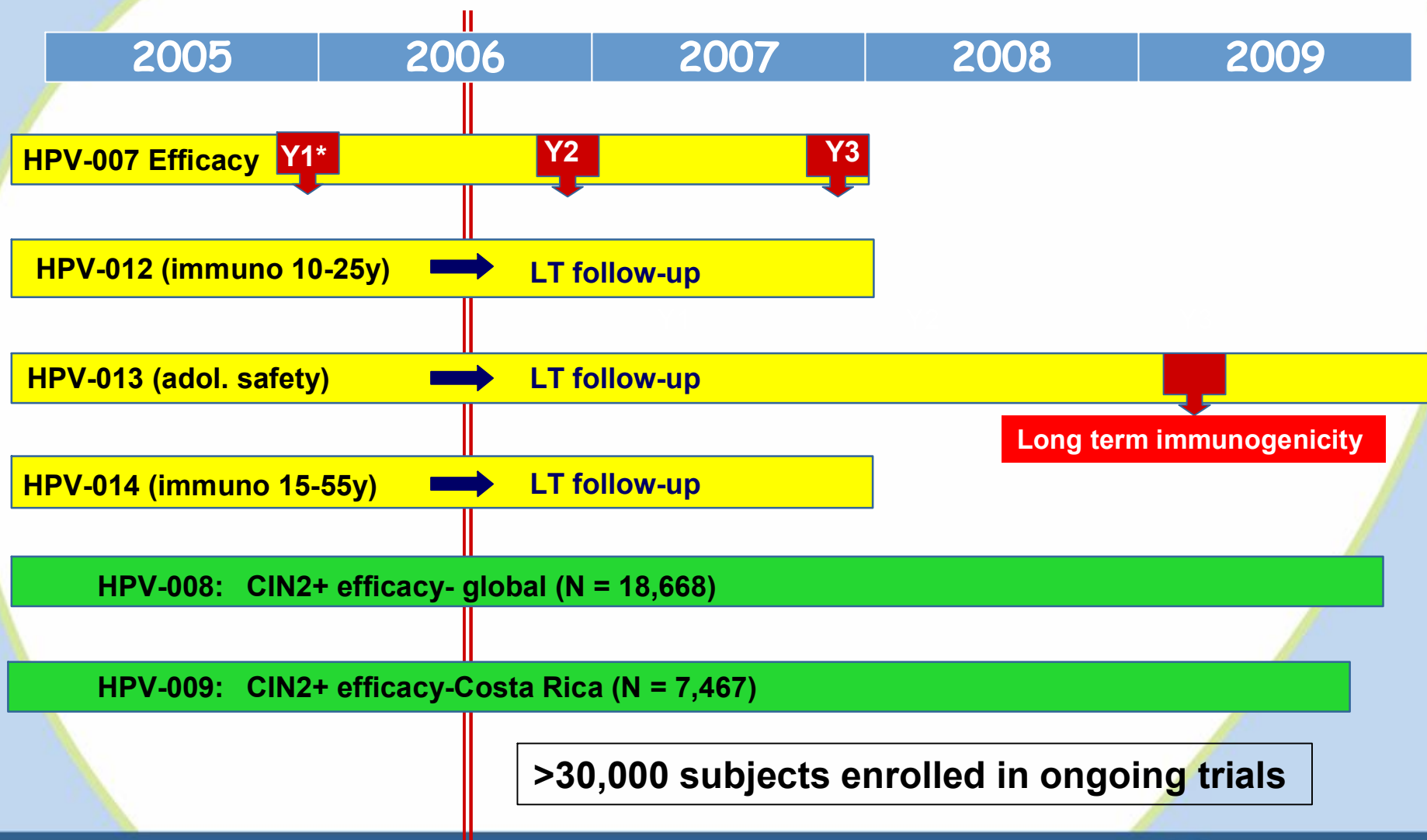
GSK efficacy study (HPV 008)	NCI supportive study (HPV 009)
Double blind, randomised, controlled	Double blind, randomised, controlled
Multi-centre (90+)	Population-based
Multi-country (14)	> 6 centres in Costa Rica
18,665 women aged 15–25 years	7465 women aged 18–25 years
CIN II+	CIN II+

GSK HPV 16/18 Vaccine

Global Clinical Development Plan



Timings: Ongoing Trials



*4 yrs of follow-up

Conclusions

- GSK's commitment to those in need
 - Worldwide and the U.S.
- Search for a cervical cancer vaccine
 - Novel adjuvant – AS04
 - Stronger immune response compared to our vaccine formulated with AI adjuvant
 - Focused on cervical cancer
 - HPV 16 / 18
 - Directed to women

Conclusions (Cont'd)

- Safety profile
 - Well tolerated in clinical trials
- Immunogenic
 - No evidence of waning immunity to HPV 16 / 18 through 4.5 years
- Broad protection against oncogenic HPV
 - Efficacy beyond HPV 16 and 18 due to protection against HPV types 45 and 31
- Long duration of protection
 - Sustained efficacy against HPV 16 and 18 for up to 4.5 years
 - Persistent antibody levels in nearly 100% of patients